pudiation. I applaud the patriotic impulse

Possibly thunderstorms; colder.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Tecks and Four-in-Hands

To-Day (Thursday) October 29, at

13 Cents Each

Regular 25c and 35c goods, and worth every penny of it. But no matter; help yourself for one day at 13c. And while you are waiting for the wrapper, look at the line of Men's Cassimere Suits we are distributing among the economically inclined at

\$5.00 Per Suit at The When

"Just tell

Them that

who is supplied by

You saw me"

- Smoking an -

ELKHORN

Five-cent cigar from your dealer,

CHAS. F. MEYER & BRO.

IN BENIGHTED RUSSIA

MINISTER BRECKINRIDGE'S REPORT

ON MONEY AND LABOR.

Wages in America 379 Per Cent. High-

er than in the Czar's Land-

New War Ships Named.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- In answer to

the State Department's circular calling for

eign countries United States Minister

Breckinridge, at St. Petersburg, has sub-

mitted a very elaborate report on the Rus-

sian financial system and its workings. He

shows that the standard for many years

has been fluctuating paper measured ex-

ternally in terms of gold. The per capita

government has 1,055,000,000 roubles, includ-

ing, gold, 5,000,000; silver, 25,000,000, and sub-

sidiary coin, silver and copper, 90,000,000

roubles. The coinage of silver on private

account was stopped in 1893 and an exten-

into operation to carry out which the gov-

ernment has accumulated a sum of gold

about equal to 550,000,000 gold roubles. The

will be redeemable in a special gold coin of

upon the act of the government and will

Concerning the practical effect of the ex-

isting currency on manufacturing indus-

tries and the rates of labor the minister

to pay their workmen approximately the old scale of wages in the cheaper money

of the present system. Still the growth o

manufactures, while considerable, has not been as marked as would be expected from

these advantages, though in lines most congenial to the people the growth has

been great and the profits enormous. The workmen, however, did not participate ap-

preciably in the benefits bestowed upon these industries. Not a word is heard fa-vorable to the condition of agriculture; the

universal testimony is of extreme depres-sion and the wages of the agricultural la-

porers have had in the main a downward

tendency. As to factory wages, the Minis-ter, after submitting copious official tables,

remarks that wages in Russia have undergone little or no change for thirty

being affected by the great changes in the purchasing power of the paper rouble, the medium of payment. It may be assumed that had Russian labor been organized as

in the United States it at least would have

struggled to change the scale to corre-

spond to the change in the value of money.

are, respectively, 124 and 379 per cent. high-er than in Russia and the latter salaries

are still further reduced by fines imposed

In conclusion Mr. Breckinridge says

of peace has grown steadily in population and wealth. How much faster she might

have grown and hew much more equally the products of labor might have been dis-

tributed had she enjoyed during all this

period a good currency, conforming to a

nels of both domestic and foreign trade

been less deflected from their natural laws

and sources is a matter of speculation into

to say to what extent the failure here of

depreciated currency to transmit its ex-

Names for New War Ships.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- Secretary of the

Navy Herbert, before leaving for Alabama,

selected the names for the rew battle ships

and gunboats now under construction. The

three battle ships wil. be known as the Ala-

bama, Iliinois and Wisconsin. The gun-

boats will bear the names Annapolis, Mari-

etta, Newport, Princeton. Vicksburg and Wheeling. The vessels which will bear the above names are now under construc-

works; Annapolis, at Nixon's, Elizabeth, N. J.; Vicksburg and Newport, at the Bath iron works. Maine; Princeton, at Dia-

logue's Camden works; the Wheeling and

Marietta, at the Union iron works, San

Medals Awarded Brave Men.

or has been awarded to Milton L. Haney,

late chaplain Fifty-fifth Illinois Volunteers.

At the battle of Atlanta July 22, 1864, the

chaplain voluntarily carried a musket in

the ranks of his regiment and rendered heroic service in taking the federal works

this officer voluntarily gathered the men of the battery together, remanned the guns

General Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-The treasury

to-day lost \$358,300 in gold coin and \$10,500

in bars, which leaves the true amount of

Assistant Quartermaster J. T. Knight has been relieved from duty with the Virginia Volunteers at Richmond and ordered to

Fayerweather Will Case Postponed.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28.—The famous Fayerweather will case, which was up for

argument in the Court of Appeals yester-day and postponed until to-day, was by stipulation of counsel set down for argu-

enemy surrendered.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

the gold reserve \$118 732 040.

medal of honor has also been presented

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 .- A medal of hon-

would prevail in our country,

stable standard of value and had the chan-

Russia as a pation during a long period

upon workmen.

but there has been no struggle and no change. Wages in England and America

ears and that there is no record of their

be kept at par with gold.

circulation is about \$5. In circulation the dresses. "Three cheers for protection," in-

Big 4 Route

WILL RUN ANOTHER

JXCURSION

INCINNATI, O.

SATURDAY, OCT. 31.

\$1 For the Round Trip

Tickets good on trains leaving Indianapolis 3:45 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 7:30 a. m. and 10:50 a. m. Good returning on trains leaving Cincinnati up to 1 p. m. of Sunday, Nov. 1. Big political demonstration in Cincinnati Saturday, day and night. H. M. BRONSON.

C., H. & D. RY. BEST LINE TO CINCINNATI

Dayton, Toledo and Detroit. LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

incinnati Fast Mail, daily.

ARRIVE INDIANAPOLIS. 12:45 am; 6:50 am; 11:45 am; 3:29 pm; 7:50 pm 10:40 pm.
For further information call at No. 2 West
Washington street or Union Station.
GEO. W. HAYLER, D. P. A.

MONON ROUTE Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway.

SHORT LINE TO

CHICAGO THE WEST NORTHWEST

Pullman Vestibule Train Service. Trains daily at 7:00 a. m., 3:35 p. m. and 12:55 Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon, 8:20 p. m. and 7:20 Arrive Indianapolis 7:45 a. m., 4:37 p. m. and Chicago Sleeper at west end Union Station, ready at \$:30.

Detailed information at Union Station and No.

W. Wash. st. GEO. W. HAYLER. D. P. A.

SPECIAL SALE

We offer until Saturday evening-

JAMES E. PEPPER---full quarts

79c

POWER & DRAKE Distributors of Fine Imported and

Domestic Groceries.

16 North Meridian Street.

NOTES FROM ALASKA. Bishop Rowe's Long Journey-Dr. Windt's Trip-Gold Discoveries.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 28.-Right Rev. Peter Trimble Rowe, Bishop of Alaska, is back in Sitka after a three thousand-mile journey through the Yukon valley, thence across Bering sea to Unalaska and to Siberia, returning via Kodiak. Dr. Windt, the English traveler, who is making an overland trip around the world, was left on Siberian soil by the cutter Eear. Bishop Rowe says Dr. Windt established a camp there, where he will remain till winter begins. Across a portion of the trackless wastes of the Czar's domain Dr. Windt will have as an escort one of the best-

known chiefs in Siberia.

William T. Fee is the latest arrival in Juneau from the Yukon placers. He says the season has been the most successful yet had by miners. Deadwood creek is the banner district, a man named Anderson taking out over \$19,000 this year. A new discovery made on Clodyke river and two hundred claims have been staked out. Several new finds have been made in the Birsch creek district. The gold so far taken out is small in value in comparison to what will be taken out in the future.

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Bold Attempt to Rob a Business Man and His Daughter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.-J. H. Bertine, a business man of this city, and his daughter | which had been captured by the enemy. A Mary were the victims of three bold highwaymen last night while they were driving from the railroad station to their home at tion near Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 15, 1862, Pelham Manor. Last night as they were driving along a dark and lonely road three which had been ordered abandoned by masked men suddenly sprang from the side | officer, opened fire and kept it up until the of the road and stopped the horse, which one of the men held by the bridle, while the other two, with drawn revolvers, com-manded Mr. Bertine and his daughter to give up their valuables. Mr. Bertine made a move to grapple with one of the robbers when several pistol shots were fired in rapid succession. One of the bullets cut a gash in Mr. Bertine's neck and two entered the horse's head, killing it. By this time the noise of the shooting had at-tracted the occupants of the houses near by, who hurried to the assistance of Mr. Bertine and his daughter. The highwaymen fied. Mr. Bertine's wound is not se-

Three young men are in custody on suspicion that they may have been connected ith the shooting and attempt at highway stips

M'KINLEY SAYS THEY CAN BE RE-LIED ON TO DO WHAT IS RIGHT.

He Believes a Big Vote Will Be Polled Tuesday, and Is Confident National Honor Will Be Upheld.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED AT CANTON FOR A TIME YESTERDAY,

And the People Generally Given Opportunity to Show Their Love

ADDRESS FULL OF FEELING

IN WHICH THE NOMINEE GAVE VOICE TO PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS.

Reply to Bryan's Recent Assertion that the Tariff Was Not an Issue of the Campaign.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CANTON, O., Oct. 28.-The citizens of this place to-day took a hand in the demonstrations that have been the feature here since the pilgrimages began, and gave Major McKinley an ovation that has not been excelled in enthusiasm or carnestness. Business had been almost universally suspended at 4:30 o'clock to allw all mercantile people and employes of their houses

to participate. A score of bands and drum corps in the city volunteered their services and were distributed in the parade, which marched to Major McKinley's home. His dooryard and those of his neighbors were not large enough for the crowd. For blocks in every direction street cars, trucks, delivery wagons and carriages blocked the streets. An improvised platform at the an arch of electric lights resplendent with Major McKinley's voice when, after repeated attempts, he responded to the home greetings of his neighbors and fellow-citizens. They anticipated him when he approached the tariff question at the conclusion of one of his most remarkable ad-

ances in these words: "Some of our political opponents have been denying that this question of the tariff is an issue in the present campaign They will not even tell us how they propos to raise the money with which to run government. They will not discuss that at all, and yet they have declared in their platform that not a single dollar of money paper rouble, now valued at 67 cents gold, shall be borrowed, even to maintain the credit and honor of the government to time of peace. But I am confident that they will discover that the tariff questhe same value. Silver will be given a large field of employment, but its coinage will be

terrupted him before he reached his climax.

He replied to Mr. Bryan's recent utter-

tion is in the election returns of next Tues-The demonstration of the Cantonians was the conclusion of an eventful day. This morning the Canton troop, whose members submits data which, he says, will enable the subject to be viewed from different points of view. Manufacturers have long been stimulated by a protective tariff as well as by the ability of the manufacturers for months past, composed of old soldiers, business men, workingmen and professional men, have, mounted on horses, escorted visitors to the McKinley home, made a social call. After introducing the members of the troop individually to the Governor Captain Harry Frease made the following remarks: "Major McKinley-We have been accused of doing what we have done in the way of escorting delegations to your home for mer cenary purposes, and some even think they hear the jingle of the money we have eccived in our pockets. (Laughter.) But want to assure you it has been purely a desire to serve you and the cause you represent and to see that the callers that you

have received from different parts of the ountry should have proper escort from the depots to your home. Another thing to coan the people to come here. (Applause and laughter.) We will take this occasion to say that it will be our pleasure to serve you in the same capacity as long as these wish to thank you most heartily for the courtesy you have shown us from the reviewing stand on every occasion, and we want you to feel that you have at least our friendship and the desire on our part that you may be as successful now as you have been in the past.' (Three cheers were then given for Mc

Kinley.) The Major replied: "Gentlemen-I certainly appreciate your kind sentiments and reciprocate them fully, you have made a great impression upon the people who have come to Canton from al over the country. I am sure that in no campaign in the past where there been delegations, have the receptions been so cordial and hearty as they have in the of Canton, through your efforts, and doubt if a delegation comes here that does not go away with a better opinion o our little city than when they came. It goes without saying that I appreciate more than I can find words to express your splendid loyalty and devotion to the city and to me, and I hope that next Tuesday you will in the result find some reward for your unselfishness." (Applause.) pansion to the vast interests enumerated

Nine carloads of Buffalo people reached Canton at 11:20 this morning, coming via Cleveland, where they breakfasted after leaving the Buffalo boat. In the party was the Republican League Club, in handsome uniforms, headed by a band; the Central Italian Club, headed by a band, and a number of unorganized citizens representing the various interests of Buffalo. A drizzling rain was falling when the party arrived, tion at the following places: Illinois, at Newport News, Va.; Alabama, at Cramps, Philadelphia; Wisconsin, at the Union iron Tabernacle, where J. Emory Close made

the introductory address. A party of seventy-five women from Wellsville, O., arrived on the regular Pennsylvania train this morning with greetings for Major McKinley. Owing to the rain they were taken direct to the Tabernacle, where they were introduced to Major Mc-Kinley by Dr. B. R. Parke. From the village of Minerva and vicinity, in this counof people full of enthusiasm for McKinley and the Republican cause. It was led by three old citizens-M. Unger, aged ninetyfour, who voted for Jackson and for all the Democratic Presidents since; J. C. Hos-tetter, aged seventy-five, and Hiram Hos-tetter, aged seventy-two, who made the introductory address for the party. There were a large number of ladies in the party, which was greeted by Major Mcinley in the Tabernacle. An extra car attached to the regular Fort Wayne train from the West this afternoon brought farmers, business men and other citizens from the village of Tiro, in Crawford county, Ohio. They were introduced by Charles McConneil.

A carload of West Virginians came from Wheeling, with them Lieutenant Governor Richards, of Steubenville, O. Theirs was a social visit without formal speech-making. They called at the McKinley home, and they shook hands with the Major and con-

versed with him in a social way.

Major McKinley this evening sent the fol-

lowing telegram to the Cooper Institute gathering, New York city, addressed to Clarence W. Bowman, chairman: 'A most comforting reflection these excit-

animating those taking part in your meet-M'KINLEY IS CONFIDENT.

He Has No Fear of the Result of the Balloting Tuesday. Major McKinley, in his address to the business men and citizens of Canton, said,

would be unmoved by this magnificent demonstration of my neighbors and fellowtownsmen who have assembled here to-night without regard to party, nationality or creed, to give expression to their good will for the great cause for which I have been designated to stand. Great issues are involved in the pending struggle. The people are aroused as never before, and I believe that the election next Tuesday will show a much larger vote than was ever polled in the history of our country before. We polled twelve million votes four years ago, and I will be surprised if the vote on the 3d day of November does not far exceed that. In every State, county, city and voting precinct every American elector ceed that. In every State, county, city and voting precinct every American elector feels this year that he has a grave duty resting upon him, and I don't believe that any one will willingly absent himself from the polls. They are not only going to vote, but they are going to vote right, as God gives them to see the right, independent of old party or political relations.

"It is not a question of candidates, it is not a contention for country, not a contention inspired

hot a contention for office; it is a conten-tion for country; not a contention inspired by sectional consideration, but of devotion to the duty which affects and inspires the great heart of the American people. Not since the first shot went crashing against the walls of Sumter, rudely awakening the startled Nation to the realization that civil war had commenced, have the masses of our countrymen ever been aroused as now. With what shall always seem to me an unaccountable rashness, it is proposed at the end of 120 years of a glorious national life, proposed in earnestness, for the first time in our history, to cast reproach upon the honor of the American name. To give effect and force to that, not merely by an act of State Legislature or Congress, bad as that would be, but the American people are asked, as they enter the booths next Tuesday, solemnly to ratify a proposition that means national dishonor and repudiation. I do not believe they will ever do it.
"The issue may be obscured as it will; brilliant orators or talented writers may weave the most alluring sophistries, but the plain, bald proposition cannot be hidden. The voters of the United States are asked to say by their helps in the tales of the tales. asked to say by their ballots that they are willing that our national obligations shall be redeemed by the government in money worth only about one-half as much as the government received for them, and that the pensioners of this government—the men who were willing to give the best they had, the best that any man possesses—their own life's blood—shall have their pensions own life's blood—shall have their pensions cut in two. The proposition is unworthy of American citizenship, and is an insult to the integrity, the good faith and the inspiring history of our great Republic. It should receive, and I believe it will receive, fitting rebuke from the ballots of 15,000,000 of freemen. It should be so overwhelmingly defeated that no national convention of any great party will ever dare make so debasing a proposition in any important political campaign again. Why, if it prevailed, how can the American name escape dishonor, what use to boast of the glories of the past if we discredit them all in the living present? Shall we proceed by reason of them to cast reproach on the hallowed names of the past, by actual dis-

hallowed names of the past, by actual dis-"No nation can by the fiction of the law justly absolve itself from any honorable obligation. No nation can by the wrongful exercise of power contravene the eternal cape deserved and fearful retribution. The American people will never take so rash and wicked a step as to invalidate or impair the value of their own government obligations. They will never consent by popular vote or otherwise to the repudiation of one forthing of their patients determined. on of one farthing of their national debt. They will never brook the thought of not looking the whole world in the face and challenging any nation to point to more honorable or creditable record than ours. There can be no danger of American citizens having to go bowed with shamed faces

either at home or abroad.

have been made, so the case is ready to go to the jury and the jury is waiting impatiently to announce its verdict, and, as Republicans, we confidently submit our contention to the great tribunal of the American people—the highest and best hope in the world. They will, I am sure, give the most emphatic indorsement of the great principles of our government and demand the continuous of our government and demand the continuous of our givelous institutions. the continuance of our glorious institutions. more than a century past have made this the most highly honored as well as prosperous nation of the world. They will be true to their time-honored traits of a mighty people. They will teach the world mighty people. They will teach the world this year that they respect law and order and that they believe in public peace and tranquillity and not in disorder and chaos. They will teach the world that they will support the constituted authorities created and sustained by their own free will. They justice, their devotion to the constitutional doctrines of free government and their love of home and family, education and morality. To what extent these matters are involved in this campaign, however some of them may be threatened by the leaders of an unworthy cause, and whenever and wherever the obligations of good citizenmay lead them. I am confident that the American people can always be relied on to do their whole duty bravely and well. 'I have always earnestly supported with whatever poor ability I possess that great policy by which not only Can-all other thriving, enterprising cities of the country, have been steadily advanced. Protection has always seemed to me to be the true, patriotic American poly, and I want to see it restored in gislative and administrative branches of the government. Some of our political opments have been denying that this ques tion of the tariff is an issue in the present campaign. They will not even tell us how they propose to raise the money with which to run this government. They will not discuss that at all and yet they have declared in their platform that not a single dollar of money shall be borrowed, even to maintain the credit and honor of the to maintain the credit and honor of the government in time of peace. But I am confident that they will discover that the tariff question is in the election returns of next Tuesday. After it is restored Canton, in common with all such thriving manufacturing cities, will take a fresh

or such I hope and confidently believe will be the case," NOT A PARTY QUESTION. Major McKinley's Address to a Dele-

start and make still grander advancement

gation from Buffalo. In response to Mr. Caesar Antozzi, who spoke on behalf of the Italian club of Buf-

falo, Major McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens-I thank you from the bottom of my heart for these assuring messages which you bring to me from the city of Buffalo and Erie county in the great Empire State. I do not feel that we are altogether strangers to each other, for more than once it has been my pleasure and honor to meet with this club and enjoy its greetings and hospitality. I am glad to meet you here at my home bers of the Republican league of the Thirty third congressional district, and am glad as well to greet the Central Italian Club of the city of Buffalo, born under another sky from ours, but this year keeping step to the music of the Union and marching with under the glorious stars and stripes. bld you welcome to my State, my city and from such a great distance and at such inconvenience means that you are deeply and the election which occurs next Tuesday.

The Republican party occupies this year a post of most distinguished honor and re-sponsibility. It has been given to few party, there came this afternoon ten carloads | ties in the history of the American Repub lic to take the position thus occupied by cur grand old party to-day, standing as it does for country, sound currency, public honor and the supremacy of the law and the great federal courts that have been in-corruptable in the past and have been our safeguards in every time of peril. (Great cheering.) The Republican party assumes the responsibility which has been assigned it and congratulates itself that this year, carrying the flag of our country, carrying the standard that represents the best things in government-that around such banner will rally not only Republicans but Democrats from every section of our common country. Men born beneath our flag and men born beneath another flag belonging heretofore to other political parties are with us this year in heart and pu to save the Nation from dishonor and repu-

"We are all interested, whatever may have been our political faith in the past
—we are interested in the prosperity of our country. We have suffered now for three years and a half from business depression and an absence of business confidence, and people are only walting this year-waiting campaign days is the fact that as never before in years partisanship is hushed in turn the policy they adopted four years the common desire to maintain the integrate that splendid Amerity of our financial system and to over-whelmingly defeat even a suggestion of re- can labor. (Tremendeus cheers.) We glad to meet them here at my home. I

have had all the free trade we want in the United States. We have not only suffered in our occupations and employments, in our incomes and earnings, no matter in what profession we have been at work, but we have suffered alike in the revenues and credit of the government itself. We want to return to a policy that protects and de-fends American labor, the American workshop and American market, and tales into account always that the best thing for any country is that which gives work to the men of the country and insures labor against idleness. (Cheers.) Then we want a policy that will raise enough money from tariffs and taxation to pay as we go (Criss of 'That's right! That's the stuft!'), stop debts, deficiencies and bonds in time or peace. (Great applause and cries of 'Give it to 'em!')

continue the present splendid monetary and financial system we have to-day, where every dollar is the equal of every other dollar, and where each is equal to one hundred cents in gold everywhere. (Renewed cheers.) We don't want any short dollars, we have tried short hours in the last three years and a half. (Tremendous laughter and applause.) When we perform an honest day's work in the shop or the factory, on the farm or in the great transportation on the farm or in the great transportation companies of the country, we want to receive in payment for our work a dollar that won't depreciate over night.

"I am glad to know that the great State of New York is aroused this year as she has never been aroused before to the perils of an unsound and dishonest currency. (Applause.) I am glad to be advised that your State, the first in the sisterhood of States—that magnificent commonwealth the like of that magnificent commonwealth, the like of which has no parallel in history the world over-that your State is marching almost to a man under the banner of public honor

that party lines are almost totally effaced, for it is no longer a question of party for it is no longer a question of party triumph, but it is a question of triumph of the country. (Renewed cheers.)

"I bid you take back with you the message that Ohio and the great West will, with you, unite in making a victory that shall be significant for the honor of our ceuntry; for the upholding of public law; for peace and tranquillity; and against every proposition that would debase or degrade the American name or the American honor. (Great cheering and waving of hats and helmets and flags.)

and national integrity. I am glad to know

flags.) "I thank you for this visit. It is one of hundreds during this remarkable campaign, and I cannot permit to pass unnoticed the observation of your spokesman, and what had not passed my own notice, that the Thirty-third congressional district gave to me her loyal and devoted support months and months ago. (Tremendous cheers.)
But the past is behind us, and what we have to do now is to deal with the future, and much of the future is involved in the and much of the future is involved in the ballots that we shall cast next Tuesday, the 3d day of November. The only mes-sage I give to you, men of New York, and would give to the men of the country everywhere, is to write on your ballots what you think and believe will be the best for your homes, your communities, your familles and your country. I thank you."
(Three cheers were then given for the Gov-

WHAT IS BEST FOR FARMERS. Agriculturists Prosper When They

Have a Good Home Market. Major McKinley, in response to an address by C. McConnell in behalf of a delegation from Tiro, Crawford county, said: "Mr. McConnell and my Fellow-citizens-I have listened with great pleasure and sat-isfaction to the address of your spokesman and to the assurances he has given me of your devotion to the welfare of the country and the progress and glory of the Republie. I am glad to welcome you to my home and city. This is one of the most remarkable campaigns there has ever been in the in this, that party lines are almost obliterated and that the leaders of the old timehonored Democratic party stand in opposi tion to the Chicago Democratic platform and are insisting that the platform which t made is opposed to the best interest of the country and inimical to its honor. Democrats and Republicans this year are acting together in a common purpose, a purpose which they believe will best subserve the great interest of the United

"I am glad to know that in Crawford ounty, a county with which I am familiar here are many Democrats, old-fashioned Democrats, honest-money Democrats, who will vote for the Republican party this year because they believe it stands for what is best in government. I hope you will be able to send your representative, Uncle Steve Harris, back to Congress this year. for you elected him triumphantly two years ago. I am glad to meet you as farmers as workingmen and old comrades. You are all alike interested in the subjects that are now before us. What the farmer wants is a restoration of the good home market which he lost three and a half years ago. He wants to get back that foreign marke which was opened up by the reciprocity clause of the tariff law of 1890, that splen did market for our surplus agricultural an no farmer in the land who does not wan that market restored. What the farme needs after he is done his sowing, reaping and thrashing is a good market. If he cal have it right at home the better it is for him. The only way to get a good home market is to set all the factories of this country to work, set every wheel in motion, start all the fires in our furnaces and put all our idle men to work, and when you have done this you have created the magnificent market the world ever This is the kind of a market you had next Tuesday

n 1890. You want it back again, and you propose to get it back again by your votes protect the American workingman agains the cheap labor of other countries. The only way to hold our market is to have a protective tariff law or cut down labor n the United States. Which would you rather do? (Cries of 'Protection!' and tre-mendous cheering.) This is the American way to do it. We do not want to reduce wages in this country. The better conditions of citizenship we have the happier and better will be the condition of our country. We want a policy that will protect American markets for the American farmer. We do not want bad money We do not want our currency depreciated. The ider men in this audience will remember that in the days of State banks when they sold several bushels of wheat and got a dollar for it that dollar might be good when they got it, but in the morning they were likely to find that the bank had failed. We do not want our currency debased so that we shall have to consult our daily newspaper reports every day to see what is the price of the so-called silver dollar. We want a full round dollar, and we want, above all, and more than all these material things, a government of law. We want the law to be supreme over all, and we want to sustain the courts of this country, which are the only safeguards of the people in time of trouble. Having said this, I will thank you for the courtesy and compliment of this call and bid you all good morning."

FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY. In the Keeping of the Plain American Where Truth Reigns.

In response to an address by Hiram Hos-

tetter on behalf of a delegation from Minerva, O., Major McKinley said: "Mr. Hostetter, Ladies and Gentlemen-This assemblage of my old friends and constituents is a most interesting one and brings to my mind many memories connected with your village and township and their relation to political events of the past. Almost the first political speech I ever made was in your town, and around and about me then were the men who are around and about me to-day. The genon this platform now, Dr. Hostetter, a citizen of your community. And on this plat-form are the old men who encouraged me n my youth and for whose kindness I can never say too much, and for which I ever will hold them in tender and constant remembrance.

There are in this audience young voters; those who have not yet reached their ma-jority; there are in this audience many women, who, of course cannot vote, but all of you, men, women and children, are this year enlisted in the same holy cause of country and for the honor of the Republic you love so much. Old Father Unger is here (cries of 'Three cheers for Mr. Unger!')—dear old man—I have known him all my life, and I want to assure him that although his first vote was cast for General Jackson, he is voting this year for the same principles which Jackson represented sixty years ago, for Jackson was for a protective tariff and sound money.

This year, my fellow-citizens, we must all have the true and genuine American spirit. We have not had so much of it ince the war, and we needed it. Nothing oes accomplish so much good as a revival of patriotism, and that is what we are having this year, from one end of the country to the other. All this means that the people are to be trusted with the conduct of the government, and that they are fully competent to attend to the interests of the Popullic and are consisting and are consistent as the constant of the population and are consistent as the constant of the constant are consistent as the constant of the constant o of the Republic, and are especially zeal-ous this year for the honor and credit of the United (Sates.

am glad to know that this year, as in all years of the past, they are standing for the best in government, and what is righteous and just for our individual as well as for the Nation's life. We might just as well settle this year, for all time, that this is not a nation of repudiators, and that we propose to pay every obligation of the government in the best form of money known to the civilized world at the time of payment. We do not intend to repudiate known to the civilized world at the time of payment. We do not intend to repudiate either our public or private obligations. The fair name of this government has never been besmirched, and it never, never will be. We created a mighty debt of more than two billions of dollars to preserve this government of ours. We gave up the best blood and some of the noblest lives that this Republic has produced, that its glory might shine on forever; and, after 120 years of splendid achievements, such as no other nation have ever been able to

"Then, my fellow-citizens, we want to boast of, some people seem to think that we can be deluded into the theory that we can enrich ourselves by calling fifty-two cents' worth of silver one dollar. We are not to be misled or misguided in any such fashion.

"We hold that the money of this country should be as honest, as untarnished, as the flag that waves above us, and having paid off more than two-thirds of our great war debt-one billion and seven or eight millions of it—in the best money known in the world, and having only six or seven hundred millions of it left, does anybody suppose that this government is going to enter upon the business of repudiating one cent of the debt? I do not for one. We do not propose to have the pensions granted by the government cut in two by false finances.

"My fellow-citizens, the hope of this country and its future are in the keeping of the plain people in the plain American home, where virtue presides and truth reigns. You love the things that are good and loving them, you are going to vote for them; for they will bring honor and glory to the Republic.

"I, thank you for this call more than I

"I, thank you for this call more than I can find words to express. Of the many, very many delegations that have come from every part of the country, none has touched me more deeply than this astouched me more deeply than this as-semblage of my fellow-citizens from the eastern end of Stark county, and I can never forget that in every contest in which I was designated to act as a candidate that good old township supported me with unfaltering loyalty."

SPEECH TO WOMEN.

What the Nominee Said to the Delegation from Wellsville.

In response to an address by Dr. B. R. Parke, in behalf of a delegation of ladies from Wellsville, O., Major McKinley said: "My Fellow-citizens and Ladies of Wellsville-I thank you sincerely for the compli-ment, courtesy and encouragement of this call. No greater strength can come to our cause than that of the support of the loyal women of the United States. The governfabric. If the home be pure and virtuous, American citizenship will be pure and vir-tuous, and with that character of American citizenship, our government must be of the best. The women of the United States in every crisis of our history have been for the right. They were a mighty power in our great civil war. They upheld the This year it is a good omen to find them deeply concerned in the questions of the as much interest in good government, wise laws and good public officials as the men can have; for you are just as much affected by wise or unwise legislation as the men themselves, and any support you give is always sure to be on the right side. Among the many evidences of encouragement I have received, standing as I do as the representative of a great cause and party, there has been nothing that has given me greater inspiration or higher hope for the uture than the feeling that the women of he United States were enlisted in the cause that stands for the good of our homes, our States and common country. each of you personally. It is a source of very deep regret to her that she cannot welcome to her own home the women of

that she has been prevented from meeting Welisville, who have done us the honor to pay this call upon us. I trust you will have a pleasant day in our city and you a safe return to your homes, and if it be your pleasure, it will give me great

PEA SHOOTERS AND SYRINGES.

Weapons Chosen by a Challenged Doctor to Fight a Duel.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 28.-Victorians have discovered that they no longer live in the last years of the nineteenth century, but have gone back to the good old days when personal differences were settled with pistols and swords. The knight errant, who has thought to revive the mediaeval system is Dr. John A. Duncan, brother of Dr. George A. Duncan, late city health officer and at present superintendent in charge of William Head quarantine station. On Saturday last he sent to Dr. G. I. Milne a letter in which the latter is challenged to fight a duel with pistols within forty-eight hours. The nucleus around which center the incidents leading up to the sensational challenge is the crusade the Liberal leaders of Victoria have lately been engaged in to oust Dr. George from his position for political reasons. Dr. Milne is the defeated candidate for the Commons and has just returned from a missionary trip to Ottawa. He was called on Saturday by Dr. John Duncan, who asked that the matter of his brother's position be not interfered with and suggested that Dr. Milne wire to Ot-tawa to that effect. Dr. Milne replied that Duncan had already sent numerous affidavits to Ottawa concerning their side of the question, these had been considered by the Minister of Agriculture and nothing further could be done. Dr. John then out of the office. Soon after a district messenger came to Dr. Milne's office and presented a letter. The Doctor, after paying the messenger the 10 cents demanded for conveyance of the communication, broke the seal and was astenished and amused to read a formal challenge plainly coucled, demanding an apology within forty-eight hours, with pistols at twelve paces. Milne, being a law-abiding citizen, however, and having looked through the challenge with a cathode ray of 1896 civilization, sent demanding the right to choose the weapons and selecting pea shooters and syringes.

ONLY \$4,500 WORTH OF BALM

Bertha Robinson Did Not Get What She Asked for a Broken Heart.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- A jury in the Supreme Court returned a verdict to-day awarding Bertha Robinson, of Chicago, \$4,visiting in New York in the winter of money question with keenness and force.
An effort on the part of a coterie of free-1893-94; that they became engaged; that the silver men to make a noise was hissed down she purchased an elaborate trosseau at considerable expense and made other preparations for the wedding. The defendant pleaded that he had become betrothed under false representations and that, instead of moving in high social circles in Chicago, Miss Robinson's family were beneath him in standing; that her parents had been divorced, and that her uncle had a bad record. Counsel for Weissenberger a stay of ninety days in which to appeal from the verdict.

ARMENIANS ADMITTED.

Lady Somerset Offers Guarantees that None Will Become a Public Charge.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 .- Lady Henry Somerset to-day cabled as follows to Assistant Commissioner of Immigration McSweeny for Palmer and Buckner. A reception to at Ellis Island: "I make the declaration that I will give presidential party left for the East at 2:30.

my personal bond in case any of the Armenians who arrived on the Obdam or Cali-fornia are likely to become public charges, I will be answerable for the removal from the United States of such persons." Commissioners Senner and this afternoon arranged with Mrs. Fessenden, of the W. C. T. U. of Massachusetts to admit 106 of the 275 Armenian immigrants on bonds procured by Mrs. Fes-senden in Boston, that the immigrants

am glad to know that this year, as in al

STRENGTHENED BY CARLISLE'S VIS-

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Secretary of the Treasury at Louisville Last Night.

IT TO HIS OWN STATE.

PEOPLE WARNED TO BEWARE THE DEMO-POPULIST COMBINATION.

If It Triumphs, the Secretary Says, Thrift and Economy Will Be Panished by Confisention.

GENERAL PALMER INDIGNANT

QUESTIONS PUT BY AN IOWA POPU-LIST VIGOROUSLY DENOUNCED.

National Democratic Party Candidates Greeted by Big Crowds at Creston and Ottumwa.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.-This strongold of the Kentucky gold-standard Democracy fairly outdid itself to-night. If Secretary Carlisle has had cause to doubt the hospitality of his native State he may readily have forgotten it in the cordiality of his reception here to-night. No larger crowd has turned out here during this campaign ment of the American home is like the government of the American Republic; it is one of mutual interest, right and reciprocal obligations and duties. The American home lies at the very foundation of our political the most enthusiastic admirers of the great Kentuckian. The meeting was set for 8 p. m., but by 6:30 o'creck every one of the 4,500 seats had its occupant and by 7 the aisles, foyer and wings were all full. The interior of the great structure presented more the appearance of a grand opera soldiers who were fighting at the front with night than of a political demonstration. The two days preparing his address and, while in the main it followed the argumentative lines of his previous speeches in this State during the present campaign, he presented many new points and forcible arguments

that elicited round after round of applause.

He made no mention of any candidate on

a national ticket by name.

The Secretary was escorted from the Galt House to the Auditorium by the Young Men's Democratic Sound-money Club. He was greeted with prolonged cheering when introduced by George M. Davie, of this city. The applause was almost equaled when, in the course of his address, he mentioned abruptly the name of President Cleveland. Mr. Carlisle began by stating that it was not the Democratic party he and those who believe as he does are fighting, but the most unnatural and Indefensible political combination that ever existed in this country. It began, he said, by the betrayal of the Democracy at Chicago, culminated in the surrender to Populism at St. Louis, and has for its object the elecion of a candidate who represents both of the parties to the compact and believes in the doctrines of both. There is not a shadow of conflict between them, the Secretary said. They are parts, he continued, of a scheme for concerted legislative action and must be considered together as undemocratic, unrepublican and un-American. "If they shall triumph," he added, "we may expect to see the day when thrift and economy will be punished by confiscation, and indolence rewarded by the distribution of spolitation from private estates and the

United States treasury."

The result of free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States alone would be, he said, first, a panic such as we have never known; second, such a reduction in the purchasing power of money as to make it impossible for a large portion of our population to secure the necessaries of life; third, the cutting in half the value of the savings deposits and insurance pol-icles. Secretary Carlisle ridiculed the theory that free coinage by this country would raise the price of the silver bullion in a silver dollar to an equality with the bullion in a gold dollar. This proposition, he said, means that the United States, with one-eighth of the coin money of the world, shall undertake to regulate the value of the eight thousand millions. he eight thousand millions of coin money of the world. The Secretary declared the Inited States had no right to issue legaltender paper money, arguing that the greenbacks and treasury notes should be retired and the government be taken out of the banking business. This, he asserted, was the root of the trouble. After discussing at some length that part of the Chicago platform referring to the courts, Secre-tary Carlisle concluded with an appeal to his Kentucky friends to work earnestly for the defeat of the Chicago ticket.

There were persistent calls for Col. John R. Fellows, who was on the stage, and despite that gentleman's indisposition which caused him to-day to cancel part of his engagements to speak, he made a few numorous remarks which sent everybody

Mr. Carlisle will not vote next Tuesday though the law would have permitted him to qualify himself by registration. He spent the last two days in Louisville, and as this is the last day of supplemental registration

DENOUNCED BY PALMER. A Populist's Questions Promptly Ams

swered by the General. CRESTON, Ia., Oct. 28.-Amid artillery salutes and the cheering of thousands the special Palmer and Buckner train drew into this city shortly after noon to day. An escort of several hundred G. A. R. men and citizens accompanied the party to the opera house, already packed with an audience of

500 damages from David Weissenberger, of 1.500 people. Great cheering greeted the this city, for breach of promise of mar- National Democratic candidates as they riage. The plaintiff sued for \$50,000. She reached the stage. General Buckner spoke claimed that she met the defendant while for thirty-five minutes, discussing the wedding was set for May, 15, 1894, and that and the General was not a second time monounced sectionalism and paid an eloquent ribute to the flag and the integrity of the Union.

General Palmer made a short address, directing his remarks to the old soldiers and commenting with spirit on the effect that ree coinage would have in scaling down their pensions. As he was about to close a Populist in the audience walked down the aisle to the stage and handed Palmer paper on which was written two questions: "Is it not a fact that in 1892 you made a speech in favor of tree coinage," was one of them. It brought forth an indignant "No" that was applauded to the echo. In the second the General was asked echo. In the second the Populist nomina-if he had not sought the Populist nomina-tion for the presidency in 1892. To this he pronounced the "No" with even greater em-phasis and followed it up with "The man phasis and followed it up with "The man who says that either of those propositions is true is a lier. The meeting closed with great cheering

Two Meetings at Ottumwa. OTTUMWA, Ia., Oct. 28,-One of the most enthusiastic meetings of the present campaign marked the visit to Ottumwa to-night of the nominees of the National Democratic party-Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. S. B. Buckner. The special train bearing the distinguished leaders and their

party reached here at 6:20 this evening